

SMALL YACHTS FOR 1897.

Many Novelties Introduced and an Exciting Season Is Looked For.

A vast change has been brought about lately in small sailing craft by the adoption of bulb fins, heavy centreboards, easy lines and long ends. Such boats are now very popular and are quite safe—a vast improvement over the unregenerated catboat of the past. The outlook for sport in all classes, from 30-foot down-ward, is most promising.

The season of 1896 was marked by an increase of interest in those small yachts, usually designated as "raters," from the fact that they were derived from a class that was originated in England under a now extinct rating rule. On the Atlantic coast much interest was attracted to this class by two successive struggles for the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club's International Challenge Cup.

Heretofore these contests have been for 15-foot or "half-rater" yachts, but this year the fight will be fought in the 20-foot "one-rater" class. At the same time these identical lengths have become favorites in the West, having been simultaneously evolved, not copied, there.

The 20-foot boat is the most in demand, and it is usually fitted with a centreboard. Each locality has its own method of measurement, some boats being "one-raters" and some 18-foot by Seawanhaka rule, while others have special modifications. Many crack boats are afloat on the lakes of Wisconsin, Minnesota and neighboring Western States.

In short, in all parts of the United States the same general type of yacht—of light construction, meant to carry from two to six men, without any provision for shifting ballast—has displaced the boat with huge sail plan, great beam, unlimited crew and shifting ballast.

Since the close of last season's racing some very great changes have been made in the rules of Atlantic coast clubs. All the special classes, such as 21-foot, 24-foot, etc., have been abolished, and a series of regular classes, 15-foot, 20-foot, 25-foot and 30-foot, arranged. Existing special-class yachts will, in future, be placed in regular classes, all restrictions having been removed to that end.

Now that the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. has challenged the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C., the present holders of the Seawanhaka Cup, in the 20-foot class, we must expect that class to come into prominence. The new boats will be far more able in a seaway, and will carry three men instead of two.

Yachtsmen are expected to visit Long Island Sound from all parts of the country, attracted by the series of trial races to be held by the Seawanhakas, just as they were attracted last year by those in the 15-foot classes. This will introduce the new 20-foot boat into every part of the country, and if it proves the success its friends anticipate, it will become a permanent favorite. Development has been fairly rapid, but it cannot yet be said that anyone is sure the final result has been reached.

The "knockabout" of the Massachusetts coast is just now more in demand for salt water sailing than any other small craft. These boats are being built by the gross for certain Eastern clubs, and the spectacle afforded by a dozen craft exactly alike competing against each other is very interesting, the result so evidently depending upon individual skill. They are shallow-bodied boats, with centreboard and a lead keel weighing 700 lbs.; the rig is mainsail and jib, the latter being inboard.

Some yachtsmen seem to believe that there is a mysterious virtue in "overhang," but this is a fallacy, since, while overhang is useful in some respects, it cannot add to the speed of a boat, and its importance is merely secondary. Small-boat sailormen are divided into two camps—the bulb-fin men and the centreboard men. The battle rages continually, but, in truth, each party is in the right.

Where deep water can be had and absolute safety from capsizing is essential, the bulb-fin is preferable, but in shoal water the weighted centreboard is convenient and safe in skillful hands. For cruising it is advisable to give the centreboard boat a smaller sail area than is given the bulb-fin, but for racing this would never do, so the crew must be smarter at "hiking" out to windward, and must be able to swim, because they may have to take a bath at a short notice.

More sail may be carried safely on open waters than on enclosed lakes, where squalls are likely to boat down upon the little craft at unexpected moments. The new leg of mutton is now often chosen, as it has advantages over the ordinary boom and gaff, in that there is less weight and windage aloft. It is undoubtedly superior to windward, but not with a beam wind or with free sheets; at least, that seems to be the general verdict.

One of the best open boats for both sailing and rowing is the St. Lawrence skiff, which is a great favorite from Ogdensburg to Buffalo and beyond. Many boat-sailors are shy of venturing on treacherous inland waters surrounded by hills in any open boat under sail, and in the main they are wise, for the usual open boat is a mere death trap.

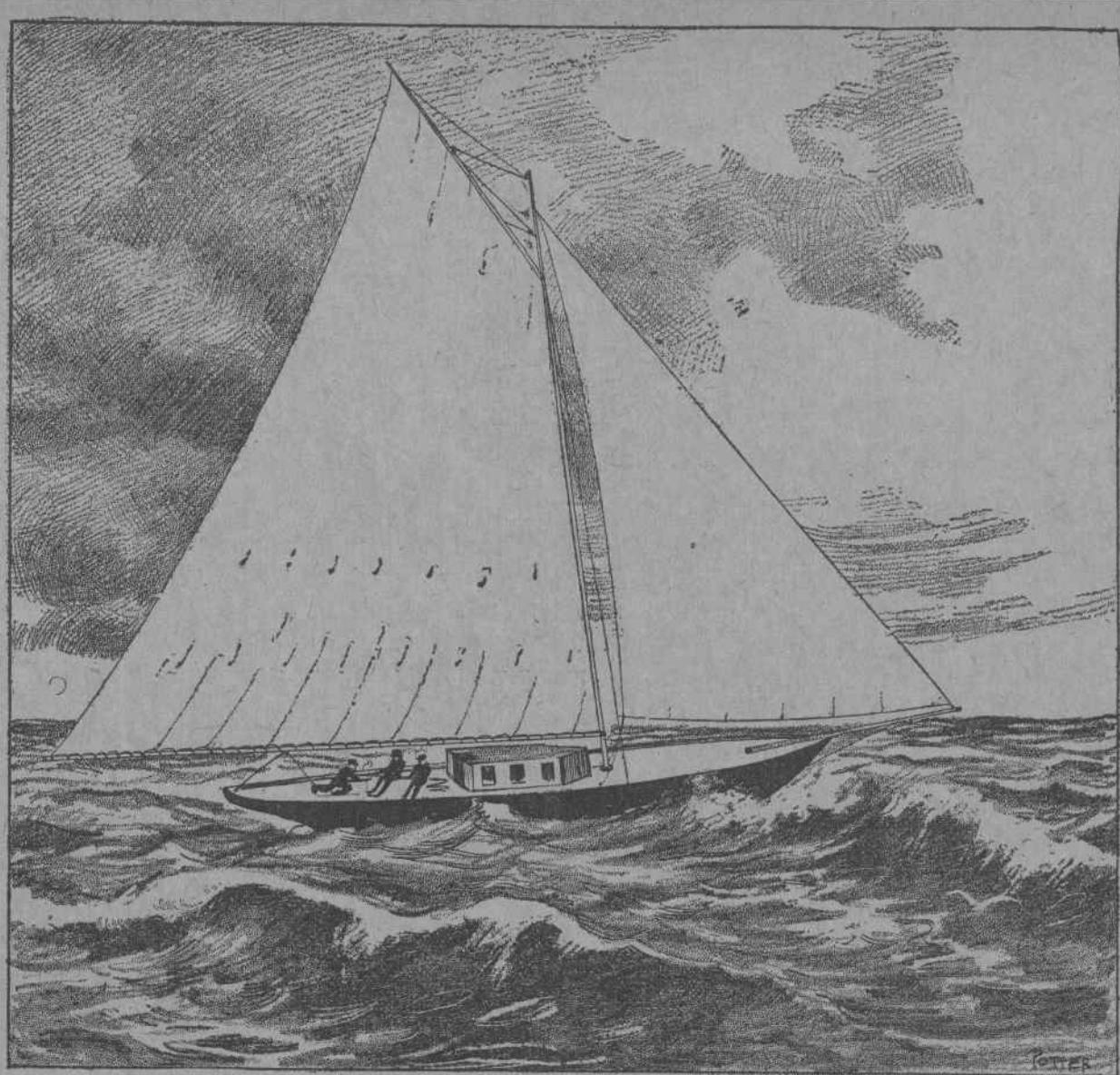
But the St. Lawrence skiff on such water would outlast any craft of equal size, and ride out a gale with ease. Their rishel outline is sure to attract attention. The measurements of an 18-foot skiff are as follows: Beam, 42 inches; depth amidships, 15 inches; approximate weight, 125 lbs. These skiffs are usually given a sail area of some 72 square feet; with boom and sprit, and carry a folding galvanized steel centre-board.

A YOUNG PIANIST.

Miss Laura Danziger to Continue Her Career Though Married Last Week.

Miss Laura Danziger, who was the youngest musician to win a gold medal at the Cincinnati College of Music, and who has had a successful career in Europe, was married on Tuesday of last week to Mr. C. J. Rosebault, of this city. The wedding occurred at Cincinnati at the home of the mother of the bride, No. 825 West Eighth street.

Miss Danziger intends to continue the



The Favorite Yachting Model for 1897.

practice of her profession. She is now in her twentieth year, and those who have heard her have strongly advised not to allow her marriage to interfere with her devotion to music.

She appeared in public in Cincinnati before she was seven years of age, and at ten she played to an audience of five thousand people, rendering the Mendelssohn Concerto in G minor, with a full orchestral accompaniment. Winning a gold medal at the College of Music, Cincinnati, she went from there to Germany, where she not only studied, but gave successful concerts.

Her work has been admired for execution and feeling, and has been highly praised by those who have heard her and are competent to judge. Her retirement from a public career at this stage would, in the opinion of critics, be a loss to music in the United States, and hence her determination to continue after her marriage.

THE YOUNGEST TEACHER.

This Little Girl, Only Six Years of Age, Teaches School in Kentucky.

There is a little lady out in Kentucky who, although only six years of age, teaches school. She is the youngest school teacher in the United States, if not in the world.

Her pupils are younger than herself, and they show a deep attachment for their teacher, who is bright beyond her years. This little girl is Myra Tevis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Tevis, of Richmond, Ky.

Miss Florence Hood teaches a kindergarten school in the neighborhood, and from this school little Myra Tevis graduated last June. Miss Hood was much impressed by the little lady's brightness.

She displayed an intelligence far beyond her age, and had occupied the head of her class from the very start. Before she graduated she was frequently observed to assist other scholars in their work, seeming to be naturally fitted for teaching.

Miss Hood, in view of these facts, employed the little girl to assist her this year. She is a blue-eyed little girl, and is much impressed with the dignity of her new position.

When she was first observed to assist other scholars in their work, seeming to be naturally fitted for teaching.

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PIES THAT WEIGH A TON.

Denby Dale Is in the Habit of Making and Eating Them.

This country has long been pleased to consider itself the land of pies. But, as a matter of fact, a certain region of the English county of Yorkshire produces pies besides which no American pie would dare make its appearance for very shame.

Denby Dale periodically makes pies weighing a ton and upward. There was a pie last summer which weighed only fifteen hundredweight. This year it is proposed to make a much larger one in honor of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

The last Denby Dale pie was made, cooked, carved and distributed only last summer, in celebration of the jubilee of the repeal of the Corn laws. The meats of which it was composed weighed nearly fifteen hundredweight. Half a ton of steel plates went to form the dish in which it was baked, and the flour for the crust added an equal weight. The oven that received this burden of nearly two tons measured thirteen feet in length by nine feet in width and two feet in depth.

When nicely browned, the giant pie, gayly decked with flowers and guarded by mounted police, was drawn in procession by fourteen horses to the place of feasting.

Here, at a fixed hour, it was solemnly carved with a knife close upon three feet long and a fork of proportionate size, and served on commemorative plates to all persons who paid for the privilege of thus tasting it. The edacious crowd numbered thousands, and few returned from the contents.

Item: Beef . . . 1,125 lb. Item: Lamb . . . 60 lb.

" Mutton . . . 120 " " Flour . . . 1,125 "

" Pork . . . 140 " " Butter . . . 50 "

" Veal . . . 160 " " Rabbits . . . 32 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Hares . . . 3 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Pigeons . . . 40 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Grouse . . . 12 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Ducks . . . 6 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Pheasants . . . 4 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Geese . . . 3 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Rabbits . . . 32 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Hares . . . 3 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Pigeons . . . 40 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Grouse . . . 12 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Ducks . . . 6 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Pheasants . . . 4 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Geese . . . 3 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Rabbits . . . 32 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Hares . . . 3 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Pigeons . . . 40 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Grouse . . . 12 "

" Pork . . . 250 " " Ducks . . . 6 "

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Pheasants . . . 4 "

scene of festivity without a souvenir. Some of the old folk came from over the Lancashire border, and even further, in order to be in at the picnic; and a few announced their intention to dispatch a morsel of the dainty to relatives abroad as one sends round the wedding cake.

That was the sixth big pie to delight the epicures of Denby Dale. The first, which dates back more than a hundred years, was intended to mark the thankfulness of the inhabitants for the recovery of George III. from mental derangement. Nearly thirty years elapsed before another event occurred worthy of such signal regard. This was the battle of Waterloo.

The oldest inhabitant cannot recall the Waterloo pie, but it was, no doubt, a famous affair, for, when another generation had come to maturity, it formed a part of the great pie of '46, by which Denby Dale testified satisfaction at the repeal of the Corn laws. The pie of '46 attained renown in its day. Songs were written and sung in its honor, and they even reached the metropolis. The music halls of the period sounded the praise of the "stunning great meat pie."

A long time elapsed before there was a revival of this form of rejoicing. The jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, however, was an opportunity not to be missed. The Dale folk had now gone forty-one years without a pie, and a pie they determined to have at all hazards. But, alas! the fiction of the old ballad singer might almost have been prophecy; disaster and not good digestion waited upon appetite. What does anyone suppose a concoction of this kind would taste like?

Item: Flour . . . 60 st. Item: Rabbits . . . 32

" Beef . . . 850 lb. " Hares . . . 3

" Mutton . . . 120 " " Pigeons . . . 40

" Veal . . . 160 " " Grouse . . . 12

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Ducks . . . 6

" Pork . . . 250 " " Pheasants . . . 4

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Geese . . . 3

" Pork . . . 250 " " Rabbits . . . 32

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Hares . . . 3

" Pork . . . 250 " " Pigeons . . . 40

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Grouse . . . 12

" Pork . . . 250 " " Ducks . . . 6

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Pheasants . . . 4

" Pork . . . 250 " " Geese . . . 3

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Rabbits . . . 32

" Pork . . . 250 " " Hares . . . 3

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Pigeons . . . 40

" Pork . . . 250 " " Grouse . . . 12

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Ducks . . . 6

" Pork . . . 250 " " Pheasants . . . 4

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Geese . . . 3

" Pork . . . 250 " " Rabbits . . . 32

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Hares . . . 3

" Pork . . . 250 " " Pigeons . . . 40

" Lamb . . . 140 " " Grouse . . . 12

" Pork . . . 250 " " Ducks . . . 6

STORIES OF THE FLOOD.

Queer Incidents Occasioned by the Annual Overflow of the Father of Waters.

When the high waters of the Mississippi River overflowed and flooded the Arkansas lowlands west of Memphis, it threatened destruction to the most valuable hunting ground east of the Rocky Mountains. The woods of the St. Francis basin are filled with big game. Deer, bear, panther and smaller animals, in the pursuit of which the hunter delights, were there in abundance. In addition, the wild turkeys and other feathered fowls were of sufficient numbers to make the sport exciting.

But the sudden appearance of the waters has depopulated the hunting grounds, and all game, feather and furred, have sought refuge in the adjoining highlands. As is usually with animals and birds in cases of results, the causes of which they do not understand, they have been thoroughly frightened by the inflow of the waters and have seemingly lost their wits. The result has been that they have proven easy prey for the settlers whom they encountered in their hasty exit from their usual haunts.

Travelling westward from Memphis the first high point of ground to be encountered is a strip of upland running parallel with the river, and which is called Crowley's Ridge. When the water first began to invade the lowlands the turkeys moved almost in a body to this ridge, where they have herded together, and are seemingly incapable of providing for themselves in any way. The result is that settlers armed only with a stout club and a bag have been able to kill as many as they chose. One enterprising colored deacon cornered a whole flock of them alive and is going to try and domesticate them.

The unfavorable character of the intervening lowlands between the ridge and the river has served to protect the game from the hordes of the hunters. It is a big swampy marsh, and, although the animals seem to get along all right, it would be folly for a man to venture into it. Consequently, except in cases where the game has ventured near the outskirts of the swamp, they have been practically unmolested. Now, however, the country is a network of hunters, who have been drawn to the vicinity through the reports of the general exodus to the highlands.

Many of the incidents reported have a halo of danger about them, and nearly all are interesting. A Memphis hunter was witness to a novel encounter on one of the little inlets near Clarkson. He was paddling up the stream in a dugout when he saw a herd of deer huddled together on a narrow strip of bog in the centre of the inlet. It is well known to woodsmen that a deer is not as good a swimmer in a swift current as a bear or moose, and the little band gathered together on the dangerous bit of land evidently preferred its uncertainty to the risk of stemming the current in an effort to reach a more solid footing. As the hunter drew near to get a good shot

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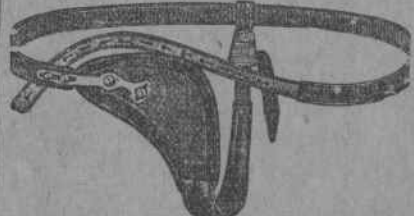
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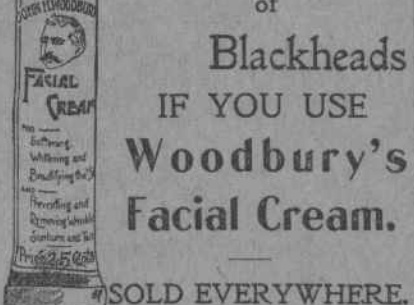
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he noticed a commodore in the centre and soon the entire herd jumped from their insecure resting place and commenced swimming for the shore. The sudden disturbance was caused by a brown bear that was swimming for the little island and a panther that was making for the same spot by leaping from branch to branch of the near-by trees. The panther was one of the largest specimens of his tribe.

The bear took no heed of the fugitive deer until he was safely ensconced on the deserted bit of land. The panther was more eager for food, and pursued the deer down the river a short distance, but, finding the distance between his prey and himself gradually widening, he turned, and made for the strip of bog which the bear had already gained. As the distance between the two animals decreased each seemed to scent the battle from afar. On ordinary occasions a panther will not attack a bear, but at this time the big feline was evidently too hungry to let anything go by, and as soon as firm footing was reached the battle began. The fight that followed was most exciting. The panther used teeth and claws, while the bear pursued tactics of avoidance and tried to get in a knockout blow with his heavy paws. Both were hampered by the marshy nature of the ground. Before long both brutes were covered with blood and fur was flying right and left. The hunter had seen all the fight he wanted to, and fired at the two combatants. He missed his mark, and at the report of the gun the two beasts dropped their quarrel, and sliding into the river, made for some safer resting place.

A negro settler had a peculiar experience. He had taken his wife and family to a place of safety and returned for two shots that had been left behind on the first trip. It was dark when he reached his cabin, and he called to his pigs. They did not come to him, but instead a big black bear rushed out of the sty and at the man. Fortunately he had left his rifle in his cabin, and the big brute was soon killed, and when the relief boats from Memphis reached the country a few days later Mr. Bear was skinned and cut into juicy steaks.

The present flood has in some respects been more disastrous in its consequences than previous calamities of a similar nature. Some of the rescues of people and live stock that have been accomplished by the volunteers who penetrated the overflowed district from Memphis have been very remarkable. Over 6,000 refugees have been taken to that city, and not more than twenty deaths from the flood have been reported from the Memphis district. But many of the escapes have been narrow. One of the rescuers, while scouting about in his skiff, came upon the body of a negro lodged against a cottonwood tree. She had lost consciousness, but still clung with a death grip to an ironing board such as are commonly used by washer women. She was carried to a relief boat, and recovered after she had been worked upon for a short time. She said that she had floated off from her cabin on the ironing board, and that she had left two children behind. A skiff was sent to her home, and the children were found alive, after having been without food for three days and standing all the time in water up to their thighs.

The spectacle of people and animals floating on the house-tops became so frequent early in the flood as to cease to excite comment. At one place on President's Island a high wave had landed a mule up in the branches of a tree. A relief boat that happened to pass the animal arranged a block and pulley and finally dislodged it from its uncomfortable position and saved it for further usefulness. An amusing incident, though serious at the time, occurred to a settler named Luttrell, whose cabin was about twenty-five miles above Memphis. He moved his family to the nearest steamboat landing and also brought along with him a barrel of flour that was too valuable to be left behind to inevitable destruction. At the landing place he was given lodgment in a cabin with several other refugees. The barrel was brought in, but instead of containing flour, a long trail of poisonous snakes emerged upon the floor of the cabin. The frightened occupants of the cabin rushed from the room and threw themselves into the water, from which they were with difficulty rescued by bystanders.

VIRTUE IN PIPES.

Numerous paragraphs which appear in English newspapers support a theory the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, as women especially, who live to be over a hundred, smoke clay pipes.

The oldest churchgoer in Scotland, Mrs. Millar, a lady of 102 years, who lives in the Mile-End district of Glasgow, was born in Kilmorie, a Parishes village, in 1795, when Burns was still writing songs in Dumfries, when George III. was king, and when Pitt, Fox and Burke were stars in Parliament. During her long life she has never had a serious illness, and it is the last legacy of her within her recollection, she has never missed a Sunday from church. She has been a life-long abstainer, but for the last forty years she has been a devotee of "Mrs. Lady Nicotine," clay pipes and "black twist" being her favorites. She looks fit, in the opinion of a correspondent, for a decade yet.

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1 CUPBOARD.	